

THE CONDITION OF TRADE.

THE GENERAL SITUATION SOMEWHAT BETTER.

Falling Off in Business at Memphis—The Dry Goods Interests—Provisions.

NEW YORK, March 5.—Special telegrams to *Bruders* this week reveal further improvement in some lines at cities where gains have been noted within a few weeks. This is more conspicuous at Chicago, Kansas City, Boston, Philadelphia, and in a small degree at Cincinnati. The features are of the same character as those noted. There is less evidence of gain in the volume of sales at the smaller Western cities, notably at Memphis, Burlington and Des Moines. The reverse is true at Indianapolis and Norfolk. The cut rates on the Transcontinental lines is marked by heavy shipments of goods east from San Francisco. A special from Davenport, Ia., reports that California oranges have driven other oranges out of that market, and that the receipts are increased.

THE GENERAL INDUSTRIAL SITUATION is rather better. The strikes at the Amoskeag mills and at McCormick's Reaper Works are failures, and work is likely to be resumed soon at both. The street car strikes in New York and Brooklyn are ended, and the remaining difficulties will be arbitrated. There is rather less confidence at several Western pig iron centers than at prices are likely to be advanced in the near future, inasmuch as any higher figures will encourage idle furnaces to blow in. Production at present is about equal to consumption. Some Lynchburg, Va., pig iron has been stored at New York. Merchant iron is dull. Anthracite coal is weak and low in price, although there is a better prospect for a comparatively early arrangement as to mining during 1886 than has yet existed.

THE DRY GOODS TRADE is, on the whole, slightly better, principally at Boston and Chicago. At the former city the higher wages paid mill hands has resulted in advanced quotations for some grades of brown and bleached sheetings. Print cloths are off 1 per cent, with one report too, that last week's figures have been refused. Cotton and woolen goods are both firmer. At Chicago there is a firmer demand for spring fabrics. Flannels and woolens have advanced. Wool is quiet, with prices somewhat in buyers' favor. In some few cases quotations have been 1 per cent. lower than a week ago.

GROCERIES.—There is no change in the sugar situation, and consumption is behind last year. Coffee is firmer on account of high rates of exchange on Rio de Janeiro. Rice is easier, under the influence of large supplies. Dairy products are lower, in consequence of poor export demand for cheese and fuller receipts of new-milk butter. Spices are easier, resulting from poor distributive trades.

GRAIN.—Wheat is 1½¢ higher on the week. This is due to speculative influences largely, as the export demand is no stronger. Indian corn, under better request, is 1¢ lower than last week.

PROVISIONS.—have been depressed and lower, although slightly higher at the close.

Failures for the Week.—NEW YORK, March 5.—The business failures during the last seven days, as reported to R. G. Dun & Co., number, for the United States, 207; for Canada, 39; total, 246, against 248 last week and 280 the week previous. Business troubles seem to be on the increase in Canada, while all through the United States they are about up to the average.

Dry Goods Imports.—NEW YORK, March 5.—The total imports of dry goods at this port during the past week were valued at \$3,084,789, and the amount thrown on the market at \$3,198,584.

AMUSEMENTS.

Raymond in "The Magistrate."—The theater was packed last night by a very appreciative audience, that applauded to the echo the exquisite comedy of Mr. John T. Raymond as "Mr. James Ponket," beyond question the most artistic of all the creations of this superbly gifted comedian. The play, as we have already said, is admirably constructed, but it is a pity that the rising to the going down of the curtain, Mr. Raymond is, of course, the central figure of all this fun, and he always is to natural and easy, so simply true to his genius for comedy as to test the possibilities of his audience severely. "Mr. James Ponket" is a character widely different from "Gen. Limberger" or "Mulberry Sellers." He is a quiet English gentleman in vest with majestic power and characterized by some idiosyncrasies that are developed by a bad boy, "Ois Farrington," his stepson. There is nothing in it of the boisterousness that is readily recalled by the lovers of "Sellers" and "Limberger," types of American character that have never been excelled, indeed, have never been equaled, on the stage. It is a quiet comedy part, the drollery of which is made up of the superb facial play and the ingenious incongruities of the comedian, who has found his way so close to the American heart. It would be impossible to speak in terms of too high praise of this last and best production of Mr. Raymond, who is a master in a line where he is not likely ever to find a rival. Nature has done everything for him, and he has the good sense to find the satisfaction in his desire for artistic success along the lines where his genius leads. The ladies will, at the matinee to-day, find full verification of what we have said of one of the best pieces of character acting on the stage. Mr. Raymond will appear as "Gen. Limberger" in *Conquest to-night*, when he ought to have another overflowing house. Those who haven't seen "Limberger" have a treat before them, and those who have will not lose the chance thus offered of seeing him again.

Crosby's Dime Museum.—As previously noted in these columns, Balabrega and Miss Emma Lyn-

den will terminate their brief season at 5:20 to-day, and will not appear at the evening performance. The improved weather of yesterday brought out a large audience. This week's programme, which has proven so thoroughly satisfactory to the visitors, will be rendered for the last time this evening. Ladies and children will do well to attend the afternoon performance, if convenient, and avoid the usual Saturday night crush. There will be a matinee for the young folks at 10 o'clock this morning.

TENNESSEE REPUBLICANS.

THE STATE CONVENTION CALLED FOR AUGUST 19TH.

Wrangling in the Committee—Gen. George Maney's Boom—Great Discontent.

NASHVILLE, TENN., March 5.—Below is given the official result of the meeting of the Republican State Executive Committee in this city to-day. There was considerable wrangling in the committee, which remained in session from noon till 1 o'clock to-night. Certain Republicans are outspoken in their dissatisfaction with the arrangement for the convention. The result is said to be due to the special persona efforts of Gen. George Maney, who was present and is being urged for the nomination for Governor. This is said to be the opening of his boom, to which he felt exactly like he did when Blaine was nominated for the Presidency, "as if the Republican party is going to hell."

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

BOARDS OF THE REPUBLICAN STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, NASHVILLE, March 5, 1886.

The Republican State Executive Committee met to-day in conference with many leading and representative Republicans from different sections of the State. All the committees were present or represented except one. It was unanimously agreed to hold the gubernatorial convention on Thursday, the 19th day of August, in the capitol at Nashville. It was also agreed to request and urge the Republican members of the Legislature to meet at the most appropriate time and select as many delegates to the State convention as are likely to attend. The representation in convention is based on the Presidential vote of 1884—one vote to be allowed for 200 votes or fraction thereof over 100. In addition, one vote will be allowed from each county at large. It was also agreed to call a convention for Wednesday, the 10th day of March, to be held in Nashville, to consider and adopt proper action by the Republicans of the State in the matter of selecting candidates for judges of the Supreme Court at the August election—the basis of representation to be the same as that in the gubernatorial convention. The said two conventions are hereby called in accordance with the above resolution.

SAMUEL WATSON, Chairman. JOHN C. HOGG, Secretary.

ON 'CHANGE.

CLOSING prices of May options at Chicago yesterday: Pork, \$10.42; lard, 6.05; clear rib sides, 5.45; corn, 40½; wheat, 85½; oats, 32½.

SALES of cotton futures in New York yesterday, 334,900 bales, the largest since February 9, 1885, when 405,000 bales were sold. On that day middlings were quoted at 11½¢, and August deliveries at 12 1/4-1/2¢.

Report of Grain Elevator yesterday: Wheat, none received or withdrawn; in store, 3057 bushels. Corn received, 1908; withdrawn, none; in store, 55,575 bushels. Oats received, 1923; withdrawn, 2939; in store, 22,085 bushels.

VISITORS on 'Change yesterday: W. A. Goodwyn, Nashville; Frank Fitzhugh, Paris, Tex.; John T. Tanner, Athens, Ala.; J. A. McDermott, Cleveland, O.; J. C. Disbro, Cleveland, O.; John Vinton and J. W. Peters, New York.

C. L. GREENE & Co's report on cotton futures of yesterday says: "With higher Liverpool for a starter the market made a further gain of 17½¢18 points, and then a reaction set in, closing weak at 10 points under last evening. Business has been remarkably large, and a vast new interest is now in the market creating excitement and a perplexity, but the general indications are that the (long) side wants to secure profits and will be aided by powerful operators, recently few sellers."

ST. LOUIS REPUBLICAN, March 4th: Oglethorpe of the cotton bears who haven't the courage to sell at high prices, on last Saturday, when cotton was at the lowest point, were sneering at the resolutions of the St. Louis Cotton Exchange suggesting to the planters to plant less cotton. I notice that the Memphis Cotton Exchange passed the same resolutions, and the Memphis cotton factors, as a class, are regarded everywhere with consideration for their good sense and judgment.

The Manchester Guardian, in its commercial article, says: "The market is quiet, and has been but little affected by the exciting reports from New York and Liverpool. Yarns are decidedly firmer, and occasionally better prices have been obtained. India 40s have advanced 1-16¢1/2 above the lowest prices that have yet prevailed, and there has been a similar increase in medium counts of cop yarns. The sales, however, have been moderate. The cloth market is unchanged. Producers readily meet the moderate demand at previous rates."

Louisville Cement.—PREPARE FOR FLOOD. Foundations, cellar walls and buildings subject to overflow should be constructed with Louisville Cement. It is the standard.

The Florida Chautauque.—(SPECIAL TO THE APPEAL.) DE FUNK SPRINGS, Fla., March 5.—Gov. Perry of Florida and Will Carleton addressed the Chautauque assembly to-day. A musical entertainment on the illuminated lake to-night and a reception to the visitors is now in progress.

Luxurious perfume, Edenia. Landburg's perfume, Alpine Violet. Landburg's perfume, Lily of the Valley. Landburg's perfume, Marchal Niel Rose.

DISCUSSING THE TARIFF.

WORKINGMEN BEFORE MORRISON'S COMMITTEE.

The Effect of a Reduction of the Duty on Steel Rails—An Unusual Scene.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—Mr. James Wharton of the American Iron and Steel Association addressed the Ways and Means Committee to-day on the subject of steel rails. He represents the largest steel rail manufacturing in the United States and controls the Southern trade. He stated that if the Morrison bill passed it would completely ruin this market in the South, because a lower tariff would more than overcome freight charges to the South-east. He admitted, however, that if the bill passed the South would be induced to establish these works, and in a few years the world supply of the entire country, including the Pacific coast.

AN UNUSUAL SCENE.

There was rather an unusual scene in the Ways and Means Committee yesterday. A delegation of workingmen had a hearing before that body and protested against any change in the tariff. One of them said to Mr. Morrison that he was apt to wax warm in discussing the tariff question, and explained: "Either do one of two things; let the tariff alone or give us free trade straight. We won't stay here and starve. Mr. Morrison, but will go to England and get a lick at you on the other side of the Atlantic." Another of the delegation is an employee of the firm of Cooper, Hewitt & Co. He told the committee that the tariff changes of 1883 had injured the firm and its employees, especially the change made in the duty on wire rods. Mr. Hewitt admitted that it had done so, but said that he had opposed the change. Mr. Hewitt also admitted frankly that he could not get ten votes among his own 800 employees if he were to run for Congress in the district where his works are located. There is much that is important in what the real workingmen think about the tariff.

A NEW PRECEDENT.

Mr. Miller, chairman of the House Banking and Currency Committee, has invited Mr. Jordan, United States Treasurer, to appear before the committee and give his views on the currency question at his convenience. Mr. Miller was surprised to receive a reply stating that Mr. Jordan's time was entirely occupied all day, but that if an evening session of the committee could be held he would be glad to submit his views. This is the first instance where the chief of a bureau has refused to appear before a Congressional committee.

Arrivals.

A. S. Colyar and wife, Nashville.

The Duty on Flax.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—Representative Phelps of New Jersey to-day introduced to the Ways and Means Committee several of his constituents who desired to secure a removal of the duty on rough flax. Mr. Phelps explained that the rough flax grown in this country is sold to England and then dressed flax suitable for the manufacture of fine goods, and all the dressed flax used must of necessity be of foreign importation. One of the workmen said that the Western flax was of use only for the manufacture of coarse towline and carpet and other coarse goods.

James Anderson of Paterson, N. J., said the American flax could not be used for fine manufactures, and the removal of the duty on French, Dutch and Flemish flax would not affect the price of the American product. He admitted that American flax might compete with American flax.

Internal Revenue Collections.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The collections from internal revenue during the month of February 1886, for the year ending March 31, 1886, amounted to \$6,878,117, which is \$1,535,157 more than the collections during the corresponding period of last year. There was an increase of \$134,579 on spirits, an increase of \$974,400 on tobacco, and an increase of \$496,944 on fermented liquors. There was a decrease of \$83,221 on penalties. The receipts for January last were \$944,307 less than for January, 1885. The principal decrease was on spirits and tobacco.

Purchases of Silver Bullion.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—During the month of February the Secretary of the Treasury purchased 1,450,000 ounces of silver for coinage into standard dollars, being about 500,000 less than the usual monthly purchases. It is explained at the department that the amount of silver bullion to be coined was not offered at market rates. The price was higher owing to the increased expense of transportation during the bad weather which prevailed during the month. There was, however, sufficient bullion on hand to allow the coinage of silver dollars. These silver purchases are made semi-weekly. A commission consisting of Assistant Secretary Fairchild, Mr. Kimball, Director of the Mint and Treasurer Jordan, considers the bids and reports to the Secretary the advisability of their acceptance. A division of silver bullion is made for several weeks past among the members of the commission as to the legality of the purchase in question. Treasurer Jordan holds that there should be a specific appropriation for such purposes, and in the absence of such appropriation invariably recommends the rejection of all bids received. The other members of the commission hold the coinage act requiring the purchase of bullion and the coinage of no less than \$2,000,000 in standard dollars in each month is in the nature of a permanent appropriation, and call for full authority in the premises. The result has been that for several weeks past the Secretary has received two reports on the subject—the majority report recommending the acceptance of the lowest bids received and the minority report recommending the rejection of all the bids. The Secretary has in each instance approved the majority report and directed that the silver be purchased in accordance therewith. Had he acted in accordance with the recommendations of Treasurer Jordan no silver would have been purchased, and the coinage of standard dollars to the limit provided by law would have been practically suspended.

Will Probably Kick Out.

Some railroad men predict that most of the life will be kicked out of the tariff. It is already claimed that the hand of Huntington can be

seen pointing the Texas and Pacific over the Elvander evaduate tracks from Shreveport to Vicksburg and on toward New Orleans. It must not be forgotten that the Texas and Pacific trains have to use Mr. Huntington's tracks from Sierra Blanca, ninety-six miles east of El Paso, to reach that city or the Pacific coast; consequently Mr. Huntington is expected to be able to direct traffic at the eastern end of the line about as he sees would be beneficial to his interests.

THE INMAN PARTY.

TESTIFY TO THE PROSPERITY OF THE SOUTH.

And the Overwhelming Hospitality and Earnest Loyalty of the People.

The Inman party that was so handsomely received here a few days ago by Mr. Thomas H. Allen and other citizens, and so royally entertained by Mr. Henry Montgomery, were recently interviewed by a New York *World* reporter. Mr. Blum, a most prominent Republican leader of that city, was the first of the company subjected to the reporter's queries. He said: "I have visited the South frequently before, both before and after the war, and it gives me great pleasure to speak of the material improvement I noticed on my trip with Mr. Inman. The people have gone determinedly to work, and the result is apparent in the numerous commercial and manufacturing enterprises in progress. The South, in every other section of the country, has experienced the effect of the 'la-busness depression, but is rapidly improving under the revival of trade. The advance during the past few years has been marked."

"How do you find the social life of the South?" "As it ever has been, and I suppose always will be, charming. We were treated with the greatest hospitality and courtesy wherever we stopped, and had we accepted all the invitations extended us the trip would have been lengthened indefinitely. I was especially delighted to find that we found more money than we had paid out the previous year from its own revenues."

FOR COMMON SCHOOLS. If any State or Territory declines to take its share of the national fund, such share is to be distributed among the States accepting the benefits of the fund. If any State or Territory misapplies the fund, or fails to comply with the conditions, it loses all subsequent support. Samples of all school books in use in the common schools of the States and Territories shall be filed with the Secretary of the Interior.

Any State or Territory accepting the provisions of the act, at the first session of its Legislature after the passage of the act, shall receive its pro rata share of all previous annual appropriations. Congress reserves the right to alter or repeal the act. The bill now goes to the House of Representatives for concurrence.

ADDITIONAL MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, O., March 5.—Hogs quiet; common and light, \$1.50@1.20; packing and butchers, \$1.40@1.45; receipts, 1427 head; shipments, 1049 head.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 5.—Cattle—receipts, 200 head; shipments, 100 head; market quiet and firm; good to choice shipping, \$1.85@1.95; common to medium, \$1.40@1.45; butchers' steers, \$1.30@1.35; cows and heifers, \$1.25@1.30; stockers and feeders, \$1.20@1.25. Hogs—receipts, 3000 head; shipments, 3000 head; the market opened weak, but closed strong and steady; butchers' selections, \$1.25@1.40; mixed packing, \$1.10@1.15; light, \$1.30@1.40. Sheep—receipts, 500 head; shipments, 400 head; market a shade easier, \$1.10@1.15.

DR. PRICE'S SPECIAL FLAVORING EXTRACTS.

Purest and strongest Natural Fruit Flavors. Vanilla, Lemon, Orange, Almond, Rose, etc. Flavor as delicately and naturally as the fruit.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO., ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

Direct from Factory to Purchasers, saving 25 per cent. Write Monte Pickens & Co., Memphis.

Money to Loan.

On improved plantations in Mississippi and Arkansas. Installment plan—3, 5 or 10 years. Annual interest, not in advance. No commissions. No cotton shipments. Cheapest loan offered.

Francis Smith Caldwell & Co. 256 Second St., Memphis.

We have no agents.

BAKER'S Breakfast Cocoa.

Gold Medal, Paris, 1876. Warranted absolutely pure Cocoa, from which the essence of Oil has been removed. It has three times the strength of Cocoa mixed with starch, and is therefore far more economical, costing less than one cent a cup. It is delicious, nourishing, strengthening, easily digested, and admirably adapted for invalids as well as for persons in health.

Sold by Grocers everywhere. W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

Holders of Mississippi No. 1 Levee Bonds, Act 1871, who desire to collect same, will do well to address at once, W. H. H. GREEN, Jackson, Miss.

THE EDUCATIONAL BILL.

THE MEASURE AS IT PASSED THE SENATE.

Seventy-Nine Millions Appropriated During a Period of Eight Years.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The education bill, as it passed the Senate, provides that for eight years after its passage there shall be annually appropriated from the Treasury the following sums in aid of common school education in the States and Territories and District of Columbia and Alaska: The first year, \$7,000,000; the second year, \$10,000,000; the third year, \$15,000,000; the fourth year, \$18,000,000; the fifth year, \$11,000,000; the sixth year, \$9,000,000; the seventh year, \$7,000,000; the eighth year, \$5,000,000; making a total of \$77,000,000, besides which there is a special appropriation of \$2,000,000 to aid in the erection of school-houses in sparsely settled districts, making the

TOTAL FUND \$79,000,000.

The money is given to the several States and Territories "in that proportion which the whole number of persons in each, being the age of ten years and over, cannot write, bears to the whole number of such persons in the United States," according to the census of 1880, until the census figures of 1890 shall be obtained, and then according to the latter figures. In States having separate schools for white and colored children, the money shall be paid out in support of such white and colored children between ten and twenty-one years old in such State in the proportion they bear to each other by the census. No State is to receive the benefit of the act until the Governor shall have filed with the Secretary of the Interior a statement giving full statistics of the school system, attendance of white and colored children, amount of money expended, etc., number and compensation of teachers, etc. No State or Territory shall find more money on year than it paid out the previous year from its own revenues.

FOR COMMON SCHOOLS.

If any State or Territory declines to take its share of the national fund, such share is to be distributed among the States accepting the benefits of the fund. If any State or Territory misapplies the fund, or fails to comply with the conditions, it loses all subsequent support. Samples of all school books in use in the common schools of the States and Territories shall be filed with the Secretary of the Interior.

Any State or Territory accepting the provisions of the act, at the first session of its Legislature after the passage of the act, shall receive its pro rata share of all previous annual appropriations. Congress reserves the right to alter or repeal the act. The bill now goes to the House of Representatives for concurrence.

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DIED.

HEUER—At residence No. 322 Poplar street, at 9:30 a.m., March 5, 1886, John David Heuer, aged twenty-eight years and two months.

FUNERAL from late residence this (SATURDAY) afternoon at 3 o'clock. Friends of the family invited to attend. Services by the Rev. James Martin.

DISSOLUTION.

MEMPHIS, TENN., March 4, 1886. THE firm of MURRAY & RIDGELY, composed of A. MURRAY and S. E. RIDGELY, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. A. MURRAY having sold his entire interest to S. E. RIDGELY in said concern and retiring therefrom.

S. E. RIDGELY assumes the liabilities of the late concern, and will continue the Tailoring and Importing Business at the old stand in his own name.

In retiring from business I beg to return thanks for the liberal patronage extended to MURRAY & RIDGELY the past twenty years, and to thank my late partner and successor a continuance of same.

A. MURRAY.

NOTICE.

W. M. BURNES is not in our employ, and is not authorized to collect any money on our account.

J. T. FARGARSON & CO.

NOTICE.

To Gas Consumers OF THE CITY OF MEMPHIS.

FOR all gas consumed on and after the 1st of April, proximo, by customers of this company, the price will be Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per thousand cubic feet, but where the bills are paid within the first five business days of each month a Discount of Fifty Cents per thousand feet will be made, making a net price of TWO DOLLARS per thousand cubic feet.

MEMPHIS GASLIGHT CO.

By R. ENSLEY, President.

JOHN CRAIG, Secretary.

Memphis, Tenn., March 4, 1886.

Administrator's Sale.

OFFICE OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR (SHERRY) COUNTY, MEMPHIS, TENN., March 6, 1886.

NOTICE is hereby given that I will, as administrator of the estate of Patrick Roper, deceased, sell at public outcry, to the highest bidder, for cash, on

Tuesday, March 16, 1886,

at 10 o'clock a.m., in front of A. M. Stoddard's auction-house on Union street, one

LOT 18, ROCKAWAY and HARNESSE, belonging to said estate.

JOHN LOAGUE, Public Adm'r.

A. M. STODDARD, Auctioneer.

DR. R. L. LASKI.

Physician, Surgeon and Acconcher.

RESIDENCE AND OFFICE.

333 Main Street, Near Union.

Telephone No. 88.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INS. CO.

OF NEW YORK.

RICHARD A. MURPHY, : : : : President.

ASSETS, : : : : \$109,000,000

Surrender Values Endorsed on Policies. No Forfeiture. Cheapest in the World.

ALEX. BERSHINE, M.D., : : : : Examiner.

JNO. F. WILKERSON, Agent,